

RUJUKAN

LAPORAN AKHIR GERAN JANGKA PENDEK



NO. GERAN: 304/PPSP/6139076

PENYELIDIK UTAMA: DR MOHD NASIR CHE MOHD YUSOFF



2012

SENARAI SEMAKAN UNTUK BUKU LAPORAN AKHIR GERAN USM JANGKA PENDEK

NAMA PENYELIDIK UTAMA	: DR MOHD NASIR CHE MOHD YUSOFF
NAMA CO-RESEARCHER	PM DR AISHAH MOHD TAIB PUAN AINI AHMAD : DR REIKO YAP KAH MIN CIK SITI WARINGIN ONN
TAJUK GERAN	MEMAHAMI PEMBUATAN KEPUTUSAN PENOLAKAN PEMBEDAHAN KANSER PAYUDARA OLEH PESAKIT DAN SUAMI MEREKA
NO.AKAUN	: 304/PPSP/6139076

SENARAI SEMAKAN SEMASA PENYERAHAN BUKU LAPORAN AKHIR (Sila Tandakan (✓) Pada Kotak Yang Berkenaan)

NO	PERKARA	ADA	TIDAK
1.	Borang Laporan Akhir Projek Penyelidikan USM Jangka Pendek	✓	
2.	Borang Laporan Hasil Penyelidikan, PPSP	✓	
3.	i) Salinan Menuskrip	✓	
	ii) Salinan surat/email bukti penghantaran kepada mana-mana journal	✓	
4.	Penyata Perbelanjaan (Financial Statement) (Sila dapatkan daripada Jabatan Bendahari)	✓	
5.	Laporan Komprehensif (termasuk kertas persidangan atau seminar dan penerbitan saintifik hasil daripada projek ini)	✓	
6.	Surat pemakluman penghantaran Laporan Akhir ke Bhg. Penyelidikan	✓	



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Prof. Eliza Ly Wong, Colman Sc Fung, K Kung, Samuel Ys Wong, Sian Griffiths; School of Public Health & Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- PP-RE-6 H1N1 Maternal Deaths –The Sri Lankan Experience During The Year 2009
Imbulana Jayaratne, Deepthi Perera; Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition, Sri Lanka
- PP-RE-7 A Preliminary Survey of Bovine Brucellosis In Vientiane, Capital of Lao Pdr
Kwankate Kanistanon, Nithiphonth Somsanith¹, Kwankate Kanistanon², Warapon Sukolpong²; Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Khon Kaen University
- PP-RE-8 An Analysis of Factors Related To The Incidence of Malaria In Children Below Five Years Old In Sirima District, Ambon Town In 2010
A. Arsunan Arsin, Remes Y Talle; Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University
- PP-RE-9 Susceptibility Test For Acanthamoeba Species Isolated From Environmental Specimens Against Anti-Microbial Agents
Mohamed Kamel Abd Ghani; Dept. of Biomedical Science, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
- PP-RE-10 Isoniazid For Preventing Tuberculosis Among Non-Hiv Population In Malaysia
Nurhidayah Ismail¹, Awang Ibrahim¹, Nicolaas J.D. Nagelkerke¹, Omar Awang²; 1. Centre For Clinical Epidemiology and Evidence-Based Medicine (Julius Centre), University of Malaya
- PP-RE-11 A Study of Infectious Disease Control For Pandemic Influenza A(H1N1) In Municipalities
Kayoko Hirano, Katuko Suenaga, Kouju Kobayashi, Toyoko Yoshizawa, Reiko Kawahara, Fumiko Kikuchi; Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine
- PP-RE-12 T-Cube Web Interface As A Syndromic Surveillance Tool For Early Detection of Emerging Diseases: Real Time Biosurveillance Pilot In Sri Lanka and India
Chamindu Weerasinghe¹, Nuwan Waidyanatha¹, Artur Dubrawski², M. Ganesan³; 1 Linneasia, Balcomb Place, Colombo 08, Sri Lanka, 2. Auton Lab, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA, 3. IIT Madras's Rural Technology and Business Incubator, Chennai, India

Social Determinants of Health

- PP-SDH-1 Impact of Occupational Job Status On Metabolic Syndrome Risk In Working Men In Kyushu, Japan
Leng Huat Foo^{1,3}, Akiko Nanri², Yumi Matsushita², Nobuo Nishi¹, Tetsuya Mizoue²; 1. Center For Collaboration and Partnership, National Institute of Health and Nutrition, Tokyo, Japan
- PP-SDH-2 Health and Wellbeing of Monks, Prisoners and Other Adult Members of An Open Health and Wellbeing of Monks and Prisoners In A Large Open University Cohort In Thailand
Vasoontara Yiengprugsawan, The Australian National University; Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University
- PP-SDH-3 Breast Cancer Surgery and Chemotherapy: Effects On Women's Quality of Life
Nasir Yusoff, Wah Yun Low, Cheng Har Yip; School of Medical Science, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kelantan, Malaysia
- PP-SDH-4 Men (Husbands) Perspective In The Issue of Wives Coming Late To Hospital For Breast Cancer Surgery: A Preliminary Result
Nasir Yusoff, Nur Aishah Mohd Taib, Aini Ahmad; Women Health Dev. Unit, School of Medical Science, Health Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia
- PP-SDH-5 Psychosocial Dimensions of Poverty Among Urban Poor Adolescents In Kuala Lumpur
Sharifah Muhairah Shahabudin, Faculty of Economics & Administration, University of Malaya
- PP-SDH-6 Immunization of Migrant Children Attending Community Health Centres In Shenzhen, China
Hildy Felicia Fong, Sian M. Griffiths; School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- PP-SDH-7 The Determination of Medical Utilization Among Foreigners At Kaohsiung-Pingtung Area In Taiwan
Lee Shan-Ying, Bureau of National Health Insurance

Men (Husbands) Perspective in the Issue of Wives Coming Late to Hospital for Breast Cancer Surgery: A Preliminary Result

Nasir Yusoff^{*}; Nur Aishah Mohd Taib^{**}; Aini Ahmad^{***}

^{*}Women Health Development Unit, School of Medical Science, Health Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia; ^{**}Department of Surgery; ^{***}Department of Nursing Science, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Men (husbands) may have significant contributors on women's decision on hospital treatment for breast cancer at early stage. The main objective of the study is to discover the issue of coming late for breast cancer treatment in hospital among women, from the perspective of men (husbands) of the women who had breast cancer. Basic Interpretive qualitative methodology was implemented in this study. Guidance interview with semi-structured interview guide was used to explore and uncover men's (husbands') experiences in this issue. Thematic analysis was performed to interpret the data. Six men (husbands) were interviewed. All men (husbands) were Malay and approached in Oncology Clinic, Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia (n=5) and University Malaya Medical Centre, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (n=1). Men (husbands) did not drive their wives' to pursue either traditional or hospital medicine. Men (husbands) perceived that they allowed decisions related to breast cancer treatment to be made by their wives. They encouraged their wives to go through both treatments (traditional and hospital treatment) for early staged breast cancer. However, for the late staged breast cancer, they strongly preferred hospital treatment. They accepted mastectomy and did not mind their wives' losing their breasts. All of the husbands decided to try the alternative medicine in the early stages of disease as many people around them (i.e. friends, relatives, salesman and villagers) promoted the perceived benefits of alternative medicine in looking for a cure to their wives' breast cancer. One husband believed that his wife's breast cancer was the result of "*buatan orang*", a mystical/supernatural act performed by other people who were envious of their marriage and happiness. Men should be targeted by health promotion bodies to balance the societal norms of alternative treatment in order to encourage and persuade women to have hospital treatment at the early stages of disease.

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(PP19)The Influence of Cognitive Representations, Psychological Distress, Posttraumatic Stress

Symptoms on the Recovery from Stroke : A Study Protocol

Shazli Ezzat Ghazali¹, Yahaya Mahamood¹, Raymond Azman Ali², and Norlinah Mohamed Ibrahim²

¹*School of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia*

²*Department of Medicine, Medical Faculty, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia*

Background : There has been extensive research to look at the pharmacological effects on immediate recovery after stroke. However, there is lack of research to investigate the contributions of other effects that influence recovery after stroke. Therefore, this research is important to carry out and examine the influence and contribution of psychological factors toward recovery. The study aims is to determine the extent of psychological factors such as illness representations, perceived control, psychological distress and posttraumatic stress symptoms in predicting recovery from disability following stroke. **Method/ Design:** A cross sectional and longitudinal study with two times lines (six weeks and six months post-stroke) will be conducted in this study. It will consists of 180 patients from UKM Medical Centre. Exclusion criteria include cognitive impairment, severe stroke and co-morbidity indicating a difficult medical history. **Conclusion** The idea of enhancing recovery from disability through the usage of psychological variables is important to assist recovery despite depending on a fully medical approach. In addition, an appropriate intervention could be developed to synchronize with this finding in the future. In fact, this study will be the first of its kind in Malaysia, which will enhance further research focusing on the psychological variables in the reduction of disability following stroke. Hence, it will provide information to the healthcare services and the government to improve the services and treatment intervention of the stroke suffer.

Contact: ezzat_ukm@yahoo.com

(PP20)The Malay Version of the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire (EORTC-QLQ C30): Reliability and Validity Study

Nasir Yusoff¹, Low Wah Yun², and Yip Cheng Har³

¹*Women Health Development Unit, School of Medical Science, Health Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia*

²*Medical Education and Research Development Unit, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya*

³*Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya*

Introduction: The Malay Version of EORTC-QLQ C30 was validated among 68 Malaysian women who had undergone breast cancer surgery. **Method:** Test-retest evaluation (i.e. three weeks and ten weeks following surgery) was carried out to examine the validity and reliability of the scale. The Cronbach's alpha value was used to determine the internal consistency, meanwhile, test-retest Intraclass Correlation Coefficients (ICC) indicates the reliability of the scale. Effect Size Index and Mean Differences interpret the sensitivity of the scale. Discriminant validity was evaluated by comparing two groups i.e. women who had mastectomy (N=53) and women who had lumpectomy (N=15). **Results:** Internal consistencies are acceptable for Global Health Status (0.91), Functional domains (ranging from 0.50-0.89) and Symptomatology domains (ranging from 0.75-0.99). Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) ranged from 0.05 to 0.99 for Global Health Status and Functional domains, and ranged from 0.13 to 1.00 for Symptomatology domains. Sensitivity of the scale was observed in nearly all of the domains. **Conclusion:** The Malay Version of the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire (EORTC-QLQ C30) is a suitable tool to measure the quality of life of women with breast cancer.

Contact: Kelkatu2310@yahoo.com

(PP21)Why Women Refused Surgery for Breast Cancer: A Preliminary Result

Nasir Yusoff¹, NurAishah Mohd Taib², and Aini Ahmad²

¹*Women Health Development Unit, School of Medical Science, Health Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia*

²*Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya*

Introduction: Women refusal to be treated in hospital for breast cancer is an important phenomenon that needs exploration. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to explore why women refused to be operated at the earlier stages of breast cancer. **Methods:** Interpretive qualitative method (in-depth interview) was used to allow uncovering and interpretation of the women's experiences on this issue. All women were Malay and recruited from Oncology Clinic, Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia. **Results:** Themes which emerged from the interviews were; placing *alternative medicine* as the first step to cure while placing hospital treatment as second. The participants experienced many *promotions* on the advantages of alternative medicine in the community. The participants lacked confidence in hospital treatment where they felt that *communication with doctors* did not convince them to pursue hospital treatment. **Conclusion:** Specific health promotion/campaigns on the advantages of surgery should be focused by the Ministry of Health, in order to help women make good decisions towards breast cancer treatment or alternative medicine.

Contact: Kelkatu2310@yahoo.com

Tarikh: 21. 11. 2011

Kepada:

Cik Amra Othman
Penolong Pendaftar
Pejabat Pengurusan dan Kreativiti Penyelidikan (RCMO)
Aras 6, Bangunan Canselor
Universiti Sains Malaysia
11800 Pulau Pinang.

Puan,

LAPORAN AKHIR GERAN PENYELIDIKAN USM JANGKA PENDEK

**Tajuk: MEMAHAMI PEMBUATAN KEPUTUSAN PENOLAKAN PEMBEDAHAN
KANSER PAYUDARA OLEH PESAKIT DAN SUAMI MEREKA**

No: Akaun: **304/PPSP/6139076**

Tarikh Mula: **1 NOVEMBER 2009**

Tarikh Tamat (Berdasarkan kelulusan RCMO) : **31 OKTOBER 2011**

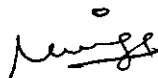
Dengan segala hormatnya perkara di atas adalah dirujuk.

Untuk makluman puan, laporan akhir projek penyelidikan jangka pendek yang bertajuk seperti di atas telah dihantar kepada Bahagian Penyelidikan, Pusat Pengajian Sains Perubatan, Kampus Kesihatan USM untuk tindakan selanjutnya.

Sekian, harap maklum.

"BERKHIDMAT UNTUK NEGARA"
"Memastikan Kelestarian Hari Esok"

Yang benar,



(DR MOHD NASIR CHE MOHD YUSOFF)

s.k- En. Halim Othman
Bhg. Penyelidikan , PPSP

DR MOHD NASIR CHE MOHD YUSOFF
Lecturer
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16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia.



LAPORAN AKHIR PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN JANGKA PENDEK

FINAL REPORT OF SHORT TERM RESEARCH PROJECT

Sila kemukakan laporan akhir ini melalui Jawatankuasa Penyelidikan di Pusat Pengajian dan Dekan/Pengarah/Ketua Jabatan kepada Pejabat Pelantar Penyelidikan

1. Nama Ketua Penyelidik:
Name of Research Leader

☐

Profesor Madya/
Assoc. Prof.

☒

Dr./
Dr.

☐

Encik/Puan/Cik
Mr/Mrs/Ms

2. Pusat Tanggungjawab (PTJ):
School/Department

PUSAT PENGAJIAN SAINS PERUBATAN, USM

3. Nama Penyelidik Bersama: 1. PM DR NUR AISHAH MOHD TAIB (UNIVERSITI MALAYA)
2. PUAN AINI AHMAD (UNIVERSITI MALAYA)
3. DR REIKO YAP KAH MIN (INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY)
4. CIK SITI WARINGIN ONN (UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA)

4. Tajuk Projek: MEMAHAMI KEPUTUSAN YANG DIAMBIL OLEH PESAKIT DAN SUAMI TERHADAP PENOLAKAN PEMBEDAHAN KANSER PAYUDARA

5. Ringkasan Penilaian/Summary of Assessment:

	Tidak Mencukupi Inadequate		Boleh Diterima Acceptable	Sangat Baik Very Good	
	1	2	3	4	5
i) Pencapaian objektif projek: Achievement of project objectives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Kualiti output: Quality of outputs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Kualiti impak: Quality of impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Pemindahan teknologi/potensi pengkomersialan: Technology transfer/commercialization potential	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
v) Kualiti dan usahasama : Quality and intensity of collaboration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
vi) Penilaian kepentingan secara keseluruhan: Overall assessment of benefits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Abstrak Penyelidikan

(Berlu disediakan di antara 100 - 200 perkataan di dalam Bahasa Malaysia dan juga Bahasa Inggeris. Abstrak ini akan dimuatkan dalam Laporan Tahunan Bahagian Penyelidikan & Inovasi sebagai satu cara untuk menyampaikan dapatan projek tuan/puan kepada pihak Universiti & masyarakat luar).

Abstract of Research

(An abstract of between 100 and 200 words must be prepared in Bahasa Malaysia and in English).

This abstract will be included in the Annual Report of the Research and Innovation Section at a later date as a means of presenting the project findings of the researcher/s to the University and the community at large)

The aim of this study is to unfold on why women delay in making decision for early treatment (i.e. surgery) for breast cancer, as well as to explore on what type of issues behind this delay cases. Basic interpretative of qualitative methodology was applied to construct the reality of delay phenomenon, and its interaction with social worlds. In-depth interviews were conducted on 10 women and 16 husbands. Six themes were identified. These are new conception of breast cancer treatment, psychological defenses, health support system, symptomatology experience, model and barrier. The delay in making decision for early treatment of breast cancer should be paid attention as a multidimensional problem as this will facilitate the intervention to be more comprehensive and effective to reduce delay.

Keywords: Breast cancer; delay treatment; husband's perspective

Kajian ini dijalankan bertujuan untuk mengetahui dengan mendalam terhadap isu mengapa wanita (dan suami) lewat dalam membuat keputusan untuk menjalani pembedahan kanser payudara. Kajian ini juga mengenalpasti apakah isu-isu yang signifikan di sebalik kes-kes kelewatan ini. Kaedah kualitatif dengan pendekatan 'interpretasi asas' digunakan untuk membangunkan satu penjelasan terhadap fenomena kelewatan ini, dan bagaimana ia berinteraksi dengan faktor-faktor sosial di sekeliling. Interview dilakukan terhadap 10 orang pesakit kanser payudara dan 16 orang suami. Enam tema telah didapati iaitu konsepsi baru terhadap rawatan kanser payudara, pertahanan psikologi, sistem sokongan kesihatan, pengalaman dengan simptom, model dan halangan. Isu kelewatan dalam membuat keputusan terhadap rawatan awal kanser payudara harus dilihat sebagai masalah yang multidimensi. Dengan ini, sebarang program intervensi yang dilaksanakan akan lebih efektif dan komprehensif dalam menangani masalah kelewatan ini.

Sila sediakan laporan teknikal lengkap yang menerangkan keseluruhan projek ini.

[Sila gunakan kertas berasingan]

Applicant are required to prepare a Comprehensive Technical Report explaining the project.

(This report must be appended separately)

Senaraikan kata kunci yang mencerminkan penyelidikan anda:

Bahasa Malaysia: kanser payudara, kelewatan rawatan, perspektif suami.

Bahasa Inggeris: breast cancer; delay treatment; husband's perspective.

List the key words that reflects your research:

8. Output dan Faedah Projek

Output and Benefits of Project

(a) Penerbitan Jurnal

Tajuk: Health Seeking Trajectories of Malaysian Women and Their Husbands in Breast Cancer Delay Cases: A Qualitative Study

Pengarang: Nasir Yusoff, Aishah Mohd Taib, Aini Ahmad

Journal: Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention Volume 12 No 10.

Status: Accepted (please see enclosed letter)

- (b) Faedah-faedah lain seperti perkembangan produk, pengkomersialan produk/pendaftaran paten atau impak kepada dasar dan masyarakat.
State other benefits such as product development, product commercialisation/patent registration or impact on source and society.

Data-data ini diharapkan menjadi panduan kepada kaunselor, ahli-ahli kesihatan dan pakar perubatan untuk mempertingkatkan perkhidmatan kesihatan terhadap masyarakat. Selain itu, data ini dapat dijadikan sokongan untuk membangunkan produk-produk promosi kesihatan dan sebagainya.

*Sila berikan salinan/*Kindly provide copies*

- (c) Latihan Sumber Manusia
Training in Human Resources

- i) Pelajar Sarjana: TIADA
Graduates Students
(Perincikan nama, ijazah dan status)
(Provide names, degrees and status)

- ii) Lain-lain: TIADA
Others

9. Peralatan yang Telah Dibeli:
Equipment that has been purchased

N-VIVO Software



Tandatangan Penyelidik
Signature of Researcher
DR MOHD NASIR CHE MOHD YUSOFF
Lecturer

Tarikh
Date

21. 11 . 2011

Komen Jawatankuasa Penyelidikan Pusat Pengajian/Pusat
Comments by the Research Committees of Schools/Centres

This research project has been completed successfully and all objectives achieved.

The output include two conference presentations and a manuscript submission to the Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention.

This report was well assessed by an independent assessor and approved by the PTJ PDS committee.

PROFESSOR AHMAD SUKARI HALIM
Chairman of Research Committee
School of Medical Sciences
Health Campus
Universiti Sains Malaysia
16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan.

TANDATANGAN Pengerusi
JAWATANKUASA PENYELIDIKAN
PUSAT PENGAJIAN/PUSAT
Signature of Chairman
[Research Committee of School/Centre]

11/12
Tarikh
Date

BORANG LAPORAN HASIL PENYELIDIKAN PPSP

Tajuk geran: MEMAHAMI PEMBUATAN KEPUTUSAN PENOLAKAN PEMBEDAHAN KANSER
PAYUDARA OLEH PESAKIT DAN SUAMI MEREKA

Penyelidik: DR MOHD NASIR CHE MOHD YUSOFF

Jenis geran: USM JANGKA PENDEK

Tempoh geran: 1 NOVEMBER 2009 HINGGGA 31 OKTOBER 2011

Jenis laporan: Laporan Kemajuan ☐ Alatan di beli ☒ Ya:nyatakan SOFTWARE N-VIVO
Laporan Akhir*: ☒ ☐ Tidak

OBJEKTIF SPESIFIK KAJIAN (sama spt dalam proposal asal)	SECARA RINGKAS TERANGKAN PENCAPAIAN/HASIL	OBJEKTIF TERCAPAI ATAU TIDAK
1. Memahami faktor-faktor terhadap keputusan yang diambil oleh pesakit untuk tidak menjalani pembedahan kanser payudara pada peringkat awal (tetapi bersetuju untuk dibedah setelah berada pada tahap yang lewat)	<p>Analisis <i>thematic</i> daripada data-data kualitatif menunjukkan bahawa faktor-faktor yang menyokong pesakit terhadap keputusan untuk tidak menjalani pembedahan kanser payudara pada peringkat awal, tetapi bersetuju untuk dibedah setelah berada pada peringkat lewat adalah seperti berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Konsepsi baru terhadap rawatan kanser payudara (<i>New conception on breast cancer treatment</i>) (b) Halangan (<i>barrier</i>), samada dari aspek psikologi atau fizikal (c) Model iaitu menjadikan apa yang telah berlaku sebagai ikutan. (d) Sistem Sokongan Kesihatan (<i>Health Support System</i>) (e) Pengalaman symptoms (<i>symptomatology experience</i>) <p>Selain itu, didapati, pesakit juga banyak berorientasikan pertahanan psikologi (<i>psychological defenses</i>) untuk membantu mereka menghadapi cabaran kanser payudara. Pertahanan psikologi ini adalah seperti perbandingan (<i>comparison</i>) dan penerimaan (<i>acceptance</i>).</p>	TERCAPAI
2. Memahami faktor-faktor terhadap keputusan yang diambil oleh suami untuk tidak menjalani pembedahan kanser payudara	<p><i>Thematic analysis</i> daripada data-data kualitatif suami adalah sama dengan penceritaan (<i>narration</i>) daripada pesakit.</p>	TERCAPAI

3. Membandingkan responden di HUSM dengan UMMC	Tidak dapat dilaksanakan kerana penyelidik bersama di UMMC tidak dapat memberikan komitmen yang diharapkan. Oleh itu, pengumpulan data ditumpukan di HUSM sahaja.	TIDAK TERCAPAI

- *Laporan Akhir perlu disertakan salinan manuskrip dan surat yang dihantar kepada mana-mana jurnal untuk penerbitan.*

Nama Penyelidik Utama (PI): DR MOHD NASIR CHE MOHD YUSOFF

Tarikh: 21.11.2011

t.t.:



DR MOHD NASIR CHE MOHD YUSOFF

Lecturer
Department of Neurosciences,
School of Medical Sciences,
Health Campus,
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16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia.

The Health Seeking Trajectories of Malaysian Women and Their Husbands in Breast Cancer Delay Cases: A Qualitative Study

Nasir Yusoff¹, Nur Aishah Mohd Taib², Aini Ahmad³

¹Department of Neuroscience, School of Medical Science, Health Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kelantan; ²Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; ³Department of Nursing Science, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Abstract

The aim of this study is to unfold on why women delay in getting treatment (i.e. surgery) for breast cancer, as well as to explore on what type of issues behind this delay cases. Basic interpretative of qualitative methodology was applied to construct the reality of delay phenomenon, and its interaction with social worlds. Six themes were identified. These are new conception of breast cancer treatment, psychological defenses, health support system, symptomatology experience, model and barrier. The delay issue in breast cancer should be paid attention as a multidimensional problem as this will facilitate the intervention to be more comprehensive and effective to reduce delay.

Keywords: Breast cancer; delay treatment; husband's perspective

Introduction

Delay in presentation for early treatment of breast cancer is actually influenced by a complex interaction of demographic, clinical, cognitive, behavioral and social factors. In giving the sense of the meaning of delay, essentially, there is no arguing in describing "delay", in which, two definitions of delay (i.e. '*patient delay*' and '*provider delay*') are being used to interpret and describe the research finding on this delay issue (Facione, 1993). In this definition, '*patient delay*' refers to the period between an individual's first awareness of a sign or symptom of illness and initial medical consultation. In the meantime, '*provider delay*' refers to the period of time between the initial medical consultation and definitive treatment of the cancer. Most theoretical approach in